

International Journal of Educational Review

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The Influence of Individual Characteristics toward Benefit Recipients' Participation of Program Keluarga Harapan

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Abstract: The purpose of the study was to determine the effect of individual characteristic toward benefit recipients' participation of Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) in Nagari Pematang Panjang, Sijunjung District, West Sumatera. This study used quantitative method with a questionnaire and data analysis using SPSS 21. Based on Slovin's theory, the respondents in this study were 131 from the 194 benefit recipients. Indicator variable Participation as the dependent variable is participation in the implementation of P2K2 and participation in taking PKH fund benefits. While the indicator variables of individual characteristics as independent variables are the level of education (X_1), age (X_2), and number of dependents of the Family (X_3). The results showed that the three individual characteristic variables influence recipients' participation.

Keywords: Level of Education, Dependents of Family, Participation.

1. Introduction

The government has a role and obligation in overcoming and reducing poverty in Indonesia. According to Tumanggor (2012) development must strengthen the function of the family as a community institution in order to become a family of social security, for example through social protection programs for vulnerable groups and people with social problems. Therefore, several welfare programs launched by the government function to strengthen family resilience.

Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) is a conditional social assistance program for Very Poor Households designated as PKH beneficiaries. According to Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2018, PKH aims to: 1) improve the standard of living of beneficiary families through access to education, health and social welfare services, 2) reduce the burden of spending and increase the income of poor and vulnerable families, 3) create change behavior and independence of benefit recipients (Beneficiary Families) in accessing

health and education services and social welfare, 4) reducing poverty and inequality.

Sijunjung sub-district is one of the sub-districts located in Sijunjung Regency, West Sumatra Province with a population of poor people according to BPS reaching 16.55 thousand people in 2018.

According to data from the Social Service, Women's Empowerment and Children Protection of Sijunjung Regency, in 2019 the Beneficiary Family of Program Keluarga Harapan (benefit recipient's PKH) in Sijunjung Regency reached 1256 families. Sijunjung sub-district is the village that receives the largest PKH funding among other districts. The following is a table of benefit recipients PKH in each in Sijunjung SubDistrict:

Table 1. List of Benefit Recipient of PKH in Sijunjung Sub district

Nagari	Benefit recipients per nagari
Aia Angek	177
Durian Gadang	123
Kandang Baru	53
Muaro	119
Muaro Silokek	71
Paruh	111
Pematang Panjang	193
Sijunjung	145
Solok Ambah	257

Source: Social Service, Women's Empowerment and Children Protection of Sijunjung Regency, in 2019

PKH was adopted from the Cash Conditional Transfer (CCT) which had been already implemented in several countries in Latin America such as Mexico, Honduras, Brazil, and other developing countries in Latin America. CCT according to Fernald in the "Role of the Cash Conditional Cash Transfer for Child Health, Growth, and Development: An Analysis of Mexico's Oportunidades" (2008: 371) is cash assistance programs for the poor only if they comply with certain sets of requirements. For example, most CCT programs distribute assistance depending on compulsory attendance in preventive health services and nutritional health and education designed to promote positive behavior change, and some programs also require school attendance for students. In CCT, nutrition health is also prioritized for vulnerable groups (eg pregnant women and children), which are components in CCT recipients. This is a condition for receiving cash from the CCT program.

On the <https://pkh.kemsos.go.id> website accessed on November 20th 2019, there are seven criteria for the component of Very Poor Households (RTSM) that become PKH benefit recipients (Beneficiary Families). The seven components are pregnant women, early childhood, children who attend elementary school, children who attend junior high school, children who attend senior high

school, severe disability, and elderly. Of the seven components, maximum assistance is provided for 4 people in one family and is given in stages once every three months.

This assistance program is accompanied by P2K2 (*Pertemuan Peningkatan Kemampuan Keluarga*) or FDS (Family Development Session) which is routinely given by PKH facilitators every month. In the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2018. the material provided by P2K2 includes child care and education, health and nutrition, children protection, financial management, social welfare and others. In this P2K2 or FDS, each participant must come in. FDS. Facilitator will give additional skill such as handicraft and farming.

With FDS, PKH is a program of direct assistance and empowerment programs. Ginanjar Kartasmita quoted in Ramlah (2015) explained that community empowerment can be seen from the first three sides: empowerment is an effort to create an atmosphere or climate that enables the potential of developing communities (enabling). Therefore the ultimate goal of empowerment is that every community has the potential to develop. Second, empowerment is defined as an effort to expand the potential or power possessed by the community, empowering activities means protecting the community from tyranny intervention. The ultimate goal of empowerment is to make the community independent, provide solutions and build the ability to advance toward a better way in a balanced way.

Isbandi (2007) (in Hajar et al., 2018) defines participation as community participation in the process of identifying problems and potential in the community, selection and decision making about alternative solutions to deal with problems, implementing efforts to overcome problems and community involvement in the process of evaluating changes that occur. According to Cohen and Uphoff (1979) Participation in

some sense is a requirement for successful development efforts.

The principles of participation as set out in the guidelines for implementing a participatory approach prepared by the Department for International Development (DFID) (Seumampow in Hajar et al., 2018) are: 1) Coverage. All people or representatives of all groups affected by the results of a development project decision or process. 2) Equality and partnership. Basically everyone has the skills, abilities and initiatives and has the right to use these initiatives involved in every process to build dialogue without taking into account the level and structure of each parts. 3) Transparency. All parties must be able to foster communication and open and conducive communication climate so as to cause dialogue. 4) Equality of authority (sharing power). The various parts involved must be able to balance the distribution of authority and power to avoid domination. 5) Equality of responsibility (sharing responsibility). Various parts have clear responsibilities in each process due to the existence of equal authority (sharing power) and their involvement in the decision making process and next steps. 6) Empowerment. The involvement of various part inseparable from all the strengths and weaknesses of each stakeholder, so that through active involvement in each activity process, a process of mutual learning and empowering each others. 7) Cooperation. Collaboration between the parts involved is needed to share strengths to reduce various weaknesses, especially those related to human resource capabilities.

The community participation in the empowerment program refers to four stages according to Cohen and Uphoff (1979), 1) the decision making stage or planning stage, which is realized by community participation in meetings; 2) participation in the implementation stage which is the most important stage in development, because the core of development is the implementation. The actual manifestations of participation at

this stage are classified into three, namely participation in the form of thought contributions, material contribution forms, and actions as project members; 3) participation in taking benefits, which can be used as an indicator of the success of community participation at the planning and implementation stages of the program. In addition, by looking at the position of the community as the subject of development, the greater the benefits of the program felt, it means that the program succeeded in achieving its goals; 4) participation in the evaluation phase is considered important because community participation at this stage is feedback that can provide input for the improvement of subsequent program implementation.

There are several things that affect the community in participation. Afriadi in Ariliani (2007) argues that community characteristics in an area greatly influence the community in carrying out participation. The characteristic of the community is the level of education, age, occupation and income level. According to Slamet (1994) in Girsang, (2003), individual characteristic factors can affect group activity, individual mobility and financial ability. The age variable and education level have a significant influence on the level of participation. The education factor is considered important because through education, someone will more easily communicate and interact with others and be responsive to the development of knowledge and technology (Kristiawan et al, 2019; Septiani et al, 2019; Apriana et al, 2019; Fitria et al, 2019; Irmayani et al, 2018; Lian et al, 2018; Maryanti et al, 2020; Maseleno et al, 2019; Tobari et al, 2018; Wandasari et al, 2019). The higher education, of course, has broad knowledge about development and the forms and procedures for participation (Nurbaiti, et al., 2017).

The factors that exist in the community will be different in each region in the form and level of community participation that takes place in an activity. The influence that

exists for each place is not the same, although it takes place in adjacent areas. The participation given by a man and woman in development is different because of the social system formed that distinguishes the position between men and women. This difference in position and degree will lead to differences in rights and obligations between men and women.

Individual characteristics include a number of basic properties inherent in the individual. According to Winardi in Rahman (2013) individual characteristics include traits in the form of abilities and skills, family background, social experience, age, nationality, and gender and others that reflect certain demographic characteristics and psychological characteristics consisting of perception, attitude, personality, learning and motivation. He continued the scope of these traits formed a certain cultural nuances that marked the basic characteristics of a particular organization as well.

Individual characteristics that are used as variables in this study are education, age, and number of dependents of family. Indicators in participation variable are benefit recipients' participation in the implementation of P2K2 and benefit recipients's participation in PKH fund taking.

2. Research Method

This research is classified into the type of quantitative research meaning that this research is a study of problems in the form of the current facts of a population (Sugiyono, 2016). In this study the indicators of KPM benefit recipients participation are participation in program implementation and participation in benefit taking. This indicator is based on Cohen's opinion and by a survey. While the independent indicators in the characteristics of participants are age, education, and the number of family dependents. The description of the analysis in this study is as follows:

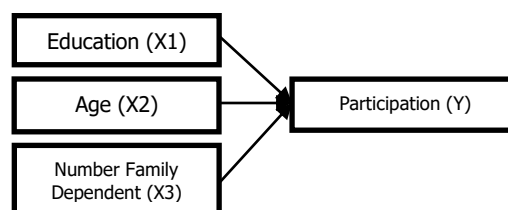


Chart 1. Research Framework

Based on the picture above, the level of benefit recipients education as an independent variable (X1), the Age variable as an independent variable (X2), and the variable number of family dependents as an independent variable (X3). While the success of PKH as a dependent variable (Y). Respondents in this study were obtained based on the Slovin formula which involved 131 out of 194 benefit recipients from Nagari Pematang Panjang. Benefit recipients which consists of 3 batches are 2012, 2016, 2018/. The following are the population and sample in this study.

Table 2 Population and Research Samples

Year	Population	Sample
2012	51	35
2016	52	35
2018	91	61
Amount	194	131

Source: Secretariat of PKH district Sijunjung, 2019

The hypothesis in this study:

- H1: There is an influence between education and benefit recipient's participations of PKH
- H2: There is an influence between the ages to benefit recipient's participations of PKH
- H3: There is an effect of the number of family dependents on participations of PKH.

3. Results and Discussion

This research was conducted in Nagari Pematang Panjang, Sijunjung District, West Sumatra in December 2019 to January 2020. Respondents in this study consisted of 131 benefit recipients out of a total of 194 benefit recipients consisting of 2012, 2016, and 2018 Cohort benefit recipients. Determination of

the number of cohort samples was based on stratified random sampling.

Education of benefit recipients PKH Pematang Panjang

Based on the results obtained, the level of benefit recipients of PKH's education is mostly not graduated from elementary school / graduated from elementary School at 56% with a total of 73 people. While respondents with Graduate from Junior High School or equivalent by 29 or 38 respondents. Respondents graduated from Senior High School / equivalent amounted 13% with a total of 17 respondents. The least number of respondents were respondents who were in University education, namely by 2% or 3 people. The following is a chart of the respondents' level of education in this study:

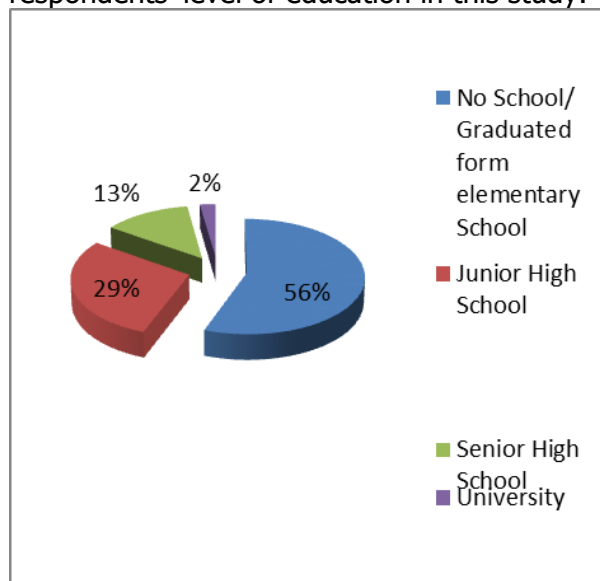


Chart 2. Educational Level of benefit recipients PKH Pematang Panjang

Because the level of education which is mostly in the number 1 is not graduating from elementary school, many **benefit recipients** PKH Pematang Panjang family cannot read and write. These findings can be used as opportunities for PKH programs, namely learning to read and write.

Age of benefit recipient's PKH Pematang Panjang

In general, age is the amount of life time from birth to current age. Age, including internal factors that influence community participation.

Based on research, more than half of the total respondents were in the age category 40-49 years old with a percentage of 56% or with 74 people. The second largest is in the age category of 30-39 years old with a percentage of 21% or totaling 27. While the category of respondents with ages 30-39 years old and with ages smaller than 30 years old is 15% and 8% with 27 people and 10 people respectively. Below is a chart of the age of the respondents in this study.

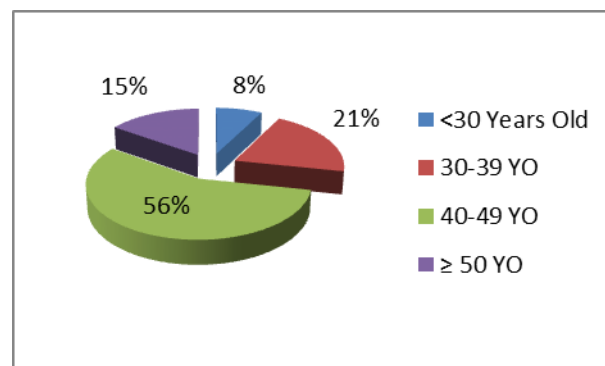


Chart 3. Age Level of benefit recipients PKH Pematang Panjang

Number of benefit recipients PKH Family Dependents

Number of dependents is the number of family members who are dependents in terms of living costs. In some families, parents from KPM, children of deceased relatives are also dependent on the cost of living so that the number of dependents is not just the nuclear family.

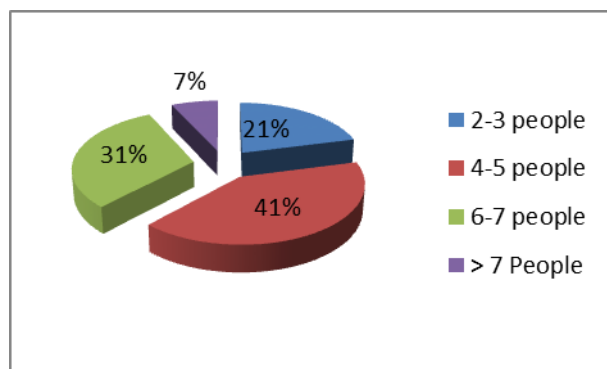


Chart 4. Number of Deputies of benefit recipients PKH Pematang Panjang family

Based on the chart above, the average number of family dependents is 4-5 people or 41% of the total respondents. Family members numbering 2-3 people by 21% or 27 people. Family members numbering 6-7 people and above 7 people respectively 31% and 7% or totaling 41 people and 9 people.

The effect of education on benefit recipients PKH participation

The first hypothesis in this study is that there is a pendidian influence on benefit recipients' participation. Through the test from SSPSS obtained a sig value of 0.189. This figure is greater than the alpha value of 0.05 so the first hypothesis in this study was rejected. The conclusion in this analysis test is that there is no influence of benefit recipients' education on benefit recipients PKH participation.

The attendance of the participants was not caused by the benefit recipients education level which on average was still at the level of completing elementary school so this reinforced the findings in the data processing results that there was no relationship between benefit recipients education and benefit recipients participation.

The Effect of age on PKH benefit recipients participation

The second hypothesis in this study is that there is an influence of KM education on KPM PKH participation. Based on data obtained from SPSS testing, it can be seen

that the standardized coefficient value of 0.249 with a significance level of 0.04. This 0.04 value is smaller than 0.05 so the first hypothesis stating that the age variable of the participants significantly influences the participation of PKH participants in Nagari Pematang Panjang Sijunjung District is accepted.

While the standardized coefficient value is 0.249, which means that the age relation of KPM to PKH KPM participation is 0.249. R Square value is the squared R value so that the results obtained by the percentage of age strength of PKH KPM participation is 6.2%. This means that the magnitude of the variation value of variable Y that is benefit recipients PKH participation can be explained by variable X1 ie companion skills is 6.2%. This 6.2% figure is categorized as very weak so that the effect of age on benefit recipients' participation is in the very weak category.

The coefficient value B is a picture of the equation of the line $Y = a + bX$. The value of B in the constant variable is 28,425 and the value of B for the companion Skill variable is 0.614 so that the obtained straight line equation is: $Y = 28.425 + 0.614$.

Based on the results of the study, it can be stated that age has a direct effect on participant participation. Ristianasari, Pudji Muljoni, and Darwis S. Gani (2013) show that age has a positive and significant correlation to the goals of empowering the conservation village model community so that it influences the success of the empowerment program.

The age factor basically represents the historical value of the formation of people's personal values. In terms of time, they have a real relationship with the care that is formed in them. Along with Djojohadikusumo's (1994) as quoted by Mahbobi (2014) and Damiaty (2015) that the age group that is common for research is the age between 20-64 years, because at this age they have more physical maturity and high emotional maturity.

Effect of number of family dependents on KPM participation

The third hypothesis in this study is the influence of the number of dependents of benefit recipients' family on benefit recipients' participation. Based on the results of data analysis, the result of sig is 0.819 where this number is greater than alpha 0.005. The sig results that are greater than the alpha value stated that the third hypothesis in this study was rejected or there was no influence of the number of family members on PKPM benefit recipients' participation.

4. Conclusion

Individual characteristics such as age have a positive effect on the participation of benefit recipients PKH in the implementation of the P2K2 program and the taking of PKH benefits in Nagari Pematang Panjang. Whereas individual characteristics such as education level and number of family dependents did not affect the participation of benefit recipients PKH Nagari Pematang Panjang. With the positive influence of age on participation, in the future PKH KPM is at productive age so that participation can increase. Because the majority of benefit recipients PKH education is still at a low level, this can be adjusted to the next PKH P2K2 program, namely the provision of literacy classes for illiterate participants.

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